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Hongkong, 1st October, 1905. [a1223]

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Hongkong, 21st September, 1903. [a202]

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Hongkong, 18th August, 1906. [1595]

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Hongkong, 17th March, 1905. [44]

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(date of "Tang Yuen"). [43]
Hongkong, 27th June, 1905.

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Hongkong, 20th September 1905. [673]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a1459]

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Hongkong, 11th August, 1906. [30]

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BIRTH.

On July 25th, at the Hall, Primrose-hill-road,
S.W., the wife of C. S. Adams, of a daughter.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10A, DES VUEX ROAD, C.
LONDON OFFICE: 131, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, AUGUST 22ND, 1906.

The annual report on the trade of Shanghai
for the year 1905, by Mr. A. G. MAJOR,
Student Interpreter in the Consular Service,
was issued last month by the Foreign Office,
and reached us yesterday. Mr. MAJOR
reminds his readers that owing to the
constant and often great fluctuations of
silver, all expressions of values in sterling
at the end of a year are rendered
"exceedingly arbitrary and probably
entirely inaccurate." This is not
encouraging for intending students of his
report, but an examination of his statistics
soon shows that the best has been made of
a bad job. The figures are given in
Hakwan taels as well as in sterling, and
the average exchange rates for the last five
years are used in translating the various
items. The year was an exceptional one,
as has been previously pointed out.
We do not gather any fresh point
of view of the boycott, which he mentions
as the most salient feature. Beyond a
reference to its unexpected proportions, and
a statement that the movement gradually
died out, matters which were patent, the
report has nothing to say about it. Then
there were the damaging floods of Septem-
ber, in the case of which one million pounds
sterling is given as representing a very
modest estimate of the total loss by
destruction of property. In spite of these
things, and the war and the riots, the trade

of Shanghai shows a large increase since
1904, and "everything seems to point to
an ever increasing prosperity." The
increase, save in 1903, has been consistent
for the last five years, while to go back
a decade shows that the figures for 1905
are about double those of 1895. As Shang-
hai is chiefly a re-distributing centre for
imports, Mr. MAJOR considers that the
figures "speak volumes for the commercial
prosperity of the whole of China." The
gross value of the Shanghai trade was in
1901, when the average exchange was 2s. 11
9-16d., Hk. Tls. 298,454,780. Last year,
with the tael at 3s. 0 1-16d., it was Hk.
Tails 448,954,262. The corresponding
figures, net, were Tls. 118,425,776 and Tls.
170,979,193. Imports increased, but ex-
ports of native produce showed a reduction
in value. American imports shared largely
in the increase. Piece-goods of every de-
scription were imported in much larger
quantities than in the previous year, not-
withstanding that the Manchurian and
Siberian ports were blocked. The import
of opium showed a slight decrease of 449
cwt., Malwa having apparently gone out of
favour, but there were compensating
increases of Benares and Patna. We have
already noticed, in Customs reports, the
features of the export trade, and find
nothing further in Mr. MAJOR's report that
needs recapitulation or comment.

The 890th plague case was recorded yesterday.

Major H. V. Kent, R.E., is appointed Com-
manding Royal Engineers at Singapore, in
succession to Col. A. R. M. Sankey.

The New York Herald's Washington cor-
respondent writes that the Department of Justice
is enlarging its campaign against the Standard
Oil Company in the effort to effect its disolu-
tion under the Anti-Trust Law.

A clergyman was asked by a young lady what
was the meaning of the strange word "optimist"
used by him in his sermon. He replied: "An
optimist is a silver lining in every cloud. A
pessimist bites the silver to see if it is real."

Another case developed symptoms of in-
sanity yesterday and under the impression that
he was chased by a man with a knife jumped
from the verandah of a house at 334, Des Vaux
Road. He was afterwards removed to the
asylum.

The old Metropole Hotel is to be re-opened.
Yesterday afternoon Messrs. Abdoel Bonak
appeared before Mr. H. H. J. Gompertz,
Captain Lyons, and Mr. C. A. D. Melbourne
and formally made application for the necessary
licence, which was granted.

His Lordship Bishop Pezzoni, Fathers de
Morin, (Island) and Spada were entertained at
lunch on Monday by the command-
ing officers of the Italian cruiser, *Calabria*. On
their leaving the ship, a salute of 17 guns was
fired in honour of the Bishop.

Mr. R. B. Lovien, Victorian Government
Commercial Agent for Japan and the East, is
staying at the Hongkong Hotel for a week. He
is looking for a firm willing to take up an
agency for Australian marble; and he also has
on his list a merchant prepared to buy sandal-
wood.

The Crown Prince of Siam, while on a visit
to Portsmouth Naval Arsenal, went out into
the Channel, accompanied by Admiral Sir A.
L. Douglas, to witness some special
manoeuvres by a flotilla of destroyers, and to
visit a cruiser, where big gun firing was
carried out.

The *Terrible*, cruiser, was to leave Plymouth
on July 25th with new crews for disposal on the
China Station. On the arrival of the *Terrible*
at Hongkong, where she is due on September 18,
the cruiser *Providence* will be recommissioned
for further service on the Australian Station.
The *Terrible* is also bringing out a new crew for
the *Admiral*.

We learn by the mail which left London on
27th ult. that Mr. and Mrs. Geo. P. Lamert
were then about to leave on a short visit to
Germany before returning to Hongkong and
that other Hongkong residents, including Mr.
and Mrs. Donald Macdonald, have booked
return passage by the German Mail steamer
which is to leave Genoa on 14th October.

Some interesting letters written by Sir
Robert Hart are published in mail papers
received yesterday. They show that he
has long contemplated retirement. Here
is a pathetic touch which reveals the
tragedy of English life in the East: "I am
still alone; Lady Hart and the young people
I have now three grandchildren—are at home,
where they have been waiting for my return
over twenty years. What a life to be cut out
of a domestic life!"

The *Japan Gazette* was informed that interest
was aroused among the passengers by the
Kurowsa of China from Kobe on the 9th
inst. when the *Prinz Eitel Friedrich* was
observed to leave about two minutes before the
sailing hour, noon, and proceed at full speed
down the harbour. In consequence of this
unusual activity in the departure of the German
steamer there was a great interest to which one
would reach Yokohama first. The *Kurowsa*
of China left at 12-10 p.m., passed the *Prinz*
Eitel during the evening, and arrived at the
lightship at 9-5 a.m. on Aug. 10th, thus
beating the *Prinz Eitel* by an hour. Time,
20 hours 55 m.

An American operatic singer, Mr. Charles
Bakody, had for one of his most entranced
listeners a wealthy widow named Mrs. Lawless.
Bakody went blind, and fell on evil times, being
reduced to singing in the streets. Mrs. Lawless
lost sight of him. The other day she heard a
wandering minstrel in the street below whose
notes seemed familiar, and going to the window
saw that it was Bakody. The two have just
been married at Washington.

The Russian Minister of Finance has in-
formed the Imperial Council that the expenses of
the Russo-Japanese war will total 812 million
roubles. The Russian stands against at this
"enormous sum, and, writing in the *Slovo*,
Professor Migulin says that it must include the
expenses for the strengthening of Russia's
defences in the Far East, in other words (says the
Professor), the expenses for starting a second
war with Japan, or else it must include a secret
indemnity which is not spotted on in the pub-
lished treaty of peace.

A Clyde shipbuilding report dated July 18
said: Notwithstanding the large output of the
shipyards in June most of the yards have still
a good deal of work on hand. At Port Glasgow
30 vessels are at various stages of construction,
and at Greenock there are 15. Messrs. Russell
and Company, Port Glasgow, have 13 occupied
berths, Messrs. William Hamilton and Company
have eight, and Messrs. A. Rodger and Com-
pany, Messrs. R. Duncan and Company, and
Scott's Shipbuilding Company have four each.
The other yards have three or two each. Messrs.
Napier and Miller, at Old Kilpatrick, have five
vessels, Messrs. Wm. Beardmore have two Pacific
Steam Navigation Company's steamers, and
Messrs. John Brown and Company after launch-
ing the township *Northbrook*, have the cruiser
Topside on the stocks.

Hongkong will be pleased to hear that its
representative, Captain G. P. Lamert, won a
prize of £5 in the competition for the
Daily Telegraph Cup, with a score of 54, at 400
yards. Four tied for the cup itself, their score
being 55. The Hongkong Volunteer Corps
was worthily represented at the Bisley Rifle
Meeting by Captain G. P. Lamert, who must
be heartily congratulated on the commendable
public spirit he has shown. Unfortunately a
sharp cold which he contracted quite early in
the meeting prevented him from showing his
skill at the ranges to the fullest advantage, but
he succeeded in winning the *Daily Telegraph*
£5 prize in addition to other minor prizes. Bad
luck further dogged him in the competition for
the King's Prize, as he was squelched at a bad
hour and did not do himself justice. However,
in the circumstances his performance was
extremely creditable, and it is to be hoped that
other Hongkong Volunteers will follow his
excellent example at next year's Bisley. The
representative of the Shanghai Light Horse did
not do anything remarkable; but the Sikhs from
Malaysia and men from Calcutta fared well.

ANOTHER MURDER.

Three men are at present in custody charged
with the murder of a native at Tok Wo Wan on
the 15th inst. Apparently the men quarrelled,
and the deceased was blamed with stealing
certain things. His assailants laboured him
with bamboo and he died shortly afterwards.
The men were brought before Mr. F. A.
Hendland at the Magistrate's yesterday. Dr.
Macfarlane stated that the death of the victim
was due to hemorrhage following the rupture
of an enlarged spleen. There were no external
marks of wounds on the body. The rupture
of the spleen might have been caused by a blow,
a fall, or a lunge.

Mr. R. A. Hendland, who appeared for the
defence, said he was unacquainted and asked for
a remand.
This his Worship granted.

HONGKONG'S CONTRIBUTION.

PAYMENT OF P. & O. SUBSIDY.

In the House of Commons on July 17th Mr.
Younger asked the Postmaster General how
the subsidy payable to the P. & O. Company
for the conveyance of mails is apportioned
between the various colonies and countries
concerned.

Mr. Sydney Buxton replied: The subsidy
of £240,000 to the P. & O. Co. for the con-
veyance of mails to and from India, the Eastern
colonies, and Australia, is paid by the United
Kingdom, and towards this amount contribu-
tions from India and the colonies are received
as follows:

India	£61,235
Ceylon	5,367
Straits Settlements	7,190
Hongkong	12,529
	£86,318

WEATHER REPORT.

The Hongkong Observatory yesterday issued
the following report:—On the 22nd at 11-25 a.m.—The most im-
portant changes in the barometer are shown
over N. China, where a considerable rise has
occurred, and over the Philippines, where a
slight fall has taken place.

Pressure is almost equal over the China
coast, the Loocheos and the greater part of
Japan. It is slightly lower over N.E. Japan in
the North, and over the Philippines in the
South. It is now a little below normal over the
latter area, but continues over 0.1 inch in excess
over S. China, Formosa and the Loocheos.

There is a slight gradient for N.E. winds
over the China Sea.
Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending
at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.0 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon
to-day is as follows:—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood	Light variable winds and calms; fine.
Formosa Channel	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Lamook	Same as No. 1.
South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan	Same as No. 1.

TELEGRAMS.

["DAILY PRESS" EXCLUSIVE SERVICE.]

STRANDING OF H.M.S.
"MONTAGU."

LONDON, August 21st.

At the Court Martial held in con-
nection with the stranding of H.M.S.
Montagu, Captain Adair was severely
reprimanded and dismissed his ship.
Mr. Dathan, Navigating Officer, was
also severely reprimanded, and the
Court ordered that he lose two years
seniority.

VALPARAISO EARTHQUAKE.

LONDON, August 21st.

The loss of life in the Valparaiso
earthquake is estimated at 1,000,
while the damage to property is great.
200,000 people have been rendered
homeless.

BRITISH SERVICE.]

THE MEETING OF KING AND
KAISER.

LONDON, August 19th.

A remarkable article in the *North German*
Gazette says the meeting of the Kaiser and
the King at Kronberg is another stage on
the road to the improvement of the relations
between the people, the Governments, and
the rulers of Great Britain and Germany.
Serious political questions were broached
during the free and friendly conversations
at Kronberg, but one knows (or "we know")
that this was done in a spirit of further
consolidating the peace of Europe.

SIR ROBERT HART'S AMBITION.

The English papers received by yesterday's
mail contain many references to "Chinese
Hart" (as the *Evening Standard* calls the
Inspector-General of Customs), and to his
supposed retirement. One paper quotes a
private letter from Sir Robert Hart, dated
January 3rd, 1905, in which he wrote:—
"I was not able to get away to the Chicago
doings in 1903; then came this war between
China and Japan after that we had the siege
of 1900, and when next I planned to go to
St. Louis in 1904 this dreadful Russo-Japanese
affair came along to make departure impossi-
ble. So I have been tied to the car like a galley
slave ever since we said good-bye, and I really
do not know when I shall be free. A month
ago I applied for leave, urging that I
am seventy (February 20), that work
is too heavy, that a younger and able man
is now wanted for this position. As to
the war ends, and affairs settled, and one of
the Ministers laughingly said: 'Seventy!
Why, man, you'll be here till you're ninety!'"
After so long an exile and such continuous
work, I really desire a holiday, and although I
am wonderfully well for my years, various
bodily hints tell me I cannot last for ever, and
I do want some change, some rest, and one more
night of home and friends before that final adieu
must be said." But in a later letter Sir Robert
Hart plainly stated his intention to complete his
fifty years of service in China.

THE LATE SIR GEORGE O'BRIEN.

Sir George Thomas Michael O'Brien, K.C.M.G.,
of 5, Sydney-place, South Kensington, and
late of Sowerby House, Brighthelm, Yorks,
formerly Governor of Fiji and Colonial
Secretary for Ceylon and Hongkong, left
£10,000 each to a hospital for the blind and a
hospital for cancer to be selected by the presi-
dent of the Royal College of Surgeons, and the
residue of his estate equally between the Pro-
testant Cathedral at Kilkenny and St. Peter's
Church, Westminster. He left estate valued at
£12,462.

Sir George O'Brien, who has bequeathed
his modest fortune for the bodily welfare
of Westminster School boys, was always an
enthusiastic Old Westminster, and when in
England on farlong never failed to revisit
his old school as the guest of Dr. Scott, of
whom he had been a favourite disciple.
Kilkenny Cathedral also benefits by his will.
Since his retirement from the Colonial secre-
taryship at Ceylon he resided in the diocese
of Kilkenny, at Castle Morris, Knockreeher.
He was himself a son of the sanctuary for
his father, Dr. O'Brien, had been Bishop of
Osorno and Ferns in the days of the Established
Church.

ALLEGED DUPLICITY OF CHINA.

A Tribune despatch from Washington, July
19th, said:—The advance sheets of the State
Department's Red-book for 1905 contain a
remarkable exposure of China's apparent
double dealing regarding the anti-American
boycott.

Official reports state that after the Chinese
Government professed to have taken steps
for the suppression of the boycott, the Chinese
Foreign Office issued a secret proclamation,
which stated that China had never prohibited
the boycott, but had really encouraged it.
This proclamation at length reached President
Roosevelt, who directed the American Minis-
ter at Peking, to notify the Chinese Govern-
ment that, under the treaty of 1858, it would
be held responsible for any loss to American
traders as a result of China's failure to stop the
boycott.

The American Minister bombarded the
Chinese Foreign Office with a series of vigorous
notes, which first ordered Pao Ching, and
then compelled the latter to issue an edict
prohibiting the boycott.

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Indo-China steamer, *Namang*, from Calcutta
and the Straits, left Singapore for this port on
the 20th inst. at 6 p.m.

The P. & A. steamer, *Argonia*, sailed from Moji
for Hongkong on the evening of the 19th inst.,
and is due here on the 24th inst.

The N.Y.K. steamer, *Kawachi Maru* (European
Line) left Singapore for this port on the 20th
inst. and is expected here on the 25th inst.
The P.M. steamer, *Korea*, arrived at San Fran-
cisco on the 20th inst.

POLICE COURT.

Tuesday, August 21st.

BEFORE MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ
(First Police Magistrate).

ANOTHER WATER DISPUTE.

Fights frequently take place among natives in
asserting rights of priority at the various
hydrants. Another took place on Monday in
Torsion Street, where a hawker had gone to
draw water. A coolie came along and attempt-
ed to push his bucket away and when the haw-
ker resisted this intruder hit him over the
head with a soda water bottle. He was taken to
the hospital but recovered to appear against the
defendant who was sentenced to pay a fine of £7.

AN ARTISTIC STORY-TELLER.

Lai Lam, unemployed, residing at Sham Shui
Po, conceived an original idea for raising the
wind, going to Aberdeen and getting into
conversation with shop coolies who were earning
£3 and their keep he represented that they would
do much better if they engaged themselves
under him for \$17 a month. He represented
that he was building barracks at Stanley and
wanted workmen. He would give each man the
necessary diet on condition that they paid him
70 cents each. This was done, but when the
men went to meet him next day as arranged
they did not find him. Defendant was convicted
of obtaining money by false pretences and
sentenced to six months' imprisonment.

HOLDING TO RANSOM.

A particularly bad case of ingratitude was
revealed when Chan Tam, unemployed, was
charged with taking a boy from his father, a
Yamnat tailor, and holding him to ransom.
About six months ago the defendant, who was
destitute, was taken in by complainant who fed
and maintained him and treated him as one of
the family. On the 14th August defendant
disappeared, taking with him his benefactor's
son, and though the matter was reported to
them the police could do nothing, as it was
understood he had gone to Canton. However,
on Monday morning complainant met the
defendant in the street, when the latter said:—
"Is there any ransom for my boy?" If there
is not I am going to sell him." Complainant
reported the matter to the police, and they
arrested the defendant, who refused to disclose
the whereabouts of the boy. The presumption
is that the boy is in Chinese territory, and to
permit of further investigation the defendant
was remanded for a week.

CONSTRUCTING THE POLICE.

A stonecutter was fined \$25 and bound over
in \$100 to keep the peace. His offence was
that he assaulted a constable, took his truncheon
from him, stole \$3 from him, and incited others
to interfere with him and attempt to rescue
defendant's wife who had been arrested.

AN UNFORTUNATE COMPANY.

The San Choy Brick, Tile and Timber Co.,
Ltd., of 2, New Street, was summoned for failing
to forward to the Registrar of Companies the
returns for the years 1905-6 and for failing to
notify the Registrar of the change of the com-
pany's office from 150, Queen's Road West to
2, New Street.

Defendant pleaded guilty.

Mr. Morrell, from the Crown Solicitor's
office, who prosecuted, said the offence was
aggravated by defendant not paying any atten-
tion to the notice served on him.

His Worship remarked that he had no
summary jurisdiction on the first count, the
offence having been committed more than six
months ago.

Defendant said that on the 3rd moon his
accountant became sick and in the 4th moon he
died. His fink, thinking it was a case of plague,
removed from the premises. The accountant
did not prepare the returns before he died and
so they were not sent in.

His Worship said defendant was liable to a
fine of \$50 a day for two months exceeding the
date on which the returns should have been sent
in. He asked if the company was in a big way
of business.

Mr. Morrell—I believe they are going to
wind up.
A fine of \$25 was imposed.

BEFORE MR. F. A. HAZELAND (SECOND
POLICE MAGISTRATE).

PARAFFIN AND WATER.

Messrs. Meyer and Co. of the Petroleum
Works, North Point, were summoned for having
on the 16th August discharged petroleum
mixed with water into the harbour.
The case was adjourned till Saturday.

SECRETARYSHIP OF LLOYD'S.

A NAVAL APPOINTMENT.

The Committee of Lloyd's have appointed
Captain Edward Fitzmaurice Ingfield, R.N.,
to be secretary of that institution, in succession
to Colonel Sir Henry Huxley, who has occupied
the post since 1874. Thus, as has been con-
fidently anticipated in underwriting circles, a
naval man succeeds a military man in this
responsible position.

Captain Ingfield, who is a son of the late
Admiral Sir Edward Ingfield, K.C.B., is
forty-five years of age. He entered the Royal
Navy as a cadet in 1874, and has since been
continuously associated with the service. Since
July of last year, Captain Ingfield has been in
command of H.M.S. *Andromeda*, of the First
Cruiser Squadron. Previously, from 1902 to
1904, he was an Assistant Director of Naval
Intelligence at the Admiralty.

In the course of his career, Captain Ingfield
has seen service, for in 1894, as a lieutenant, he
served under Lord Wolsey, in the Nile
Expedition for the relief of General Gordon,
and in 1898, commanded a torpedo-boat on the
occasion of the international blockade of the
coast of Greece, under the Duke of Edin-
burgh. From 1893 to 1895, he was first
lieutenant, successively of H.M. ships *Victoria*
and *Havilland* in the Mediterranean, under
Admirals Sir George Tryon and Sir Michael
Feynham. As a commander he was second in
command of the *Trafalgar* and *Royal Sovereign*,
and in 1899 and in 1900 commanded the
Swallow.

MARRIAGE OF MR. H.
CHATTERTON WILCOX.

The church of St. John, Walmley, War-
wickshire, was quite filled on the afternoon of
Thursday, the 18th of July, upon the occasion
of the marriage of Mr. Harold Chatterton
Wilcox, formerly of Hongkong, to Miss Violet
Maud Howarth, youngest daughter of Colonel
Howarth (formerly of the Buffs), of Russell
House, Walmley. The church was very prettily
decorated. The service was choral and the
organist played the *Bridal March* from "Lob-
sgrin" and other suitable music. The bridegroom,
wearing a buttonhole of lily of the valley,
arrived at the church shortly before two,
attended by Capt. Payne, as best man. Soon
afterwards the bride, accompanied by her father,
walked up the aisle, the choir singing "O
Perfect Love," followed by her four maids,
the Misses Ross and Ida Howarth, Miss Mildred
Wilcox (cousin of the bridegroom), and Miss
Marjorie Atkinson, who were attired in cream
chiffon; voile dresses, ornamental picture hats
trimmed with deep cream chiffon and feathers,
with lilies to match, and wore pearl and turquoise
brooches, the gift of the bridegroom. The bride
was gown in white crepe de chine
with lace yoke outlined with sprays of
orange blossom, wreath of same flowers in
her hair, with tulle veil, she wore a
pearl necklace, the gift of the bridegroom, and
carried a sheaf of white lilies. The ceremony
was performed by the Rev. J. F. Forge, M.A.
The bride was given away by her father. As
the bridal party left the church Mendelssohn's
"Wedding March" was played. On the con-
clusion of the ceremony a reception was held at
Russell House which was attended by some
sixty guests. Many of the dresses were hand-
some. Mrs. Howarth, the bride's mother, wore
a fawn voile dress trimmed with lace, with
bonnet of violets, and carried a bouquet of
violet sweet peas. Mrs. R. C. Wilcox, the
bridegroom's mother, was attired in a dress of
pale grey crepe de chine, the skirt having
tucks and small frills at the hem, the corsage was
turned back and the revers, collar and cuffs
adorned with ornamental embroidery, cream lace
front and sash back, white crepe-de-chine
scarf, the ends being decorated with embroidery
to match that in the dress; champagne
coloured ermine toque with long white fea-
thers fastened with smoked pearl buckles, and
her bouquet was composed of cream roses.
Later in the day Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Wilcox
left for Shanklin, Isle of Wight, where the
honeymoon is being spent, subsequently they
will reside at Heathcroft, Parley, Surrey.
The bride travelled in a white faced cloth dress,
trimmed with cream lace, and white velvet
embroidered in cream, with hat of strawberry
colour shaded to pale pink. The presents were
numerous.

COMING CHINESE MANOEUVRES.

The *Nanfan-pao* of Aug. 16th contained the
following:—

Viceroy, Yuan Shih-kai and Chang-Chih-
tung have jointly memorialized the Throne with
reference to the forthcoming grand military
manoeuvres at Changchun, Ho. The memorial-
ists report the appointment of Lt. General
Tuan Chih-jai and Chang Piao as commander-
in-chief of the 1st Chun and Nan Chun, or
Northern and Southern Armies, which will be
composed of the Lu Chun from Chihli, Hupoh
and Hunan respectively. The total strength of
the combined forces will be about 40,000 rank
and file, who must reach the proximity of
Changchun on or about October 20 next and
the manoeuvres will commence on the 22nd
and terminate on the 25th of that month.
During these four days, the memorialists
will be present as Imperial commissioners.

In order to let the world know the real
condition of the Lu Chun, or new army of
China, at the present time foreign officers and
officials and foreign and native newspaper
correspondents will be permitted to witness the
manoeuvres in the same way as the autumn
manoeuvres at Hokenku, Chihli, in 1905.

Foreigners who wish to witness the manoeuvres
must get passes from the Liaoningku or Army
Reorganization Council in Peking through their
respective Ministers, while natives can obtain
the same by applying to the Tullien Kungsoo or
Local Military Office at Tientsin and Wuhang
before October 1, so that reception houses may
be prepared for them at Changchun for their
temporary residence by the Chinese Authorities,
who will provide food

HONGKONG SANITARY BOARD.

A meeting of the Sanitary Board was held on August 21st at the Board Room. The Hon. Dr. F. Clark (president) presided, and there were also present—Hon. Mr. W. Chatham (Vice President), Dr. Pearce, M.O.H., Hon. Mr. A. W. Brown, Dr. Macfarlane, Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewett, Lieut.-Col. Joslin, Mr. A. Shelton Hooper, Mr. H. Humphreys, Mr. F. J. Buley, Mr. Pang Wai-chun, Mr. Lau Chu-pak, and Mr. G. A. Woodcock (secretary).

A NECESSITY KEPT IN VIEW.

In reply to a letter from the Board relative to the application for a site for a Roman Catholic cemetery on the north side of the harbour, the Government replied stating that the necessity for such a cemetery had not been overlooked in the plans for the laying out of Kowloon.

CLEANING AND DISINFECTION OF PREMISES.

In reply to a letter from the Secretary of the Board forwarding a resolution "that the authority of the Government be obtained to incur the necessary expenditure involved in restoring property damaged in connection with plague prevention to a presentable condition, or in the event of the owner so preferring that compensation to meet this expenditure be paid to the owner", the Colonial Secretary wrote stating that the Government would, in accordance with the provision of the Public Health and Building Ordinance of 1903, give reasonable compensation for property destroyed or damaged by cleansing or disinfection where the cases of infection had been duly reported. They had no authority, however, and did not propose to go beyond this provision.

The President intimated in all other cases but those referred to in the Colonial Secretary's letter (in which compensation is not payable), every effort will be made to have the premises in a presentable condition, by removing nails from beams where ceilings have been taken down, by filling up holes left by the removal of beams, and by limewashing or painting work or brick-work which has been exposed in the processes of disinfection.

Mr. HOOPER. The last part of the minutes is not quite satisfactory.

The REGISTRAR (GENERAL).—I should like to know the sum spent on this compensation during the years 1904, 1905, and up to date this year.

The SECRETARY. \$186 in 1904, \$119.79 in 1905, and \$1,550 approximately for 1906.

Mr. HOOPER said the only part of the letter referred to which was not satisfactory to him was that wherein it was stated that every effort would be made. He asked the President if he undertook to see the matter carried out. What would be his efforts, and how could they be frustrated?

The PRESIDENT. I have arranged with the M.O.H. and instructions have been issued to inspectors to carry it out.

Mr. HOOPER.—Then I am quite satisfied.

The letter was laid on the table.

REFERRED TO GOVERNMENT.

An application from a number of villagers resident in different hamlets near Lyceum for a piece of land to be set apart as a public cemetery, which came before the Board at last meeting, was referred to the Registrar-General for report.

The REGISTRAR (GENERAL) stated that he saw no objection to a small cemetery being established in this particular neighbourhood. It could be closed at any time by the Government, and after a certain lapse of years the land could be utilised for other purposes.

The Government is to be recommended to grant the application.

THE CONCRETE QUESTION AGAIN.

Messrs. Johnson, Stokes and Master wrote that they had been consulted by Messrs. Chu Shiu-tung, Chu Chen and Chu Tung with reference to a batch of 17 notices which had been served upon them by the Board calling their attention to the provisions of sections 111 and 112 of the Public Health and Building Ordinance, 1903, and requiring them to re-concrete (and in one notice to repair) the ground surfaces of various rooms and kitchens of their respective premises at Hing Loong Street and No. 105, Queen's Road Central.

The writers directed the attention of the Board to the provisions of section 112 of the Ordinance which made no reference to re-concrete the entire ground surface of any domestic buildings, etc., but only required that the landlord or owner should make good such material of the floor as had been subsequently broken, excavated or otherwise disturbed or had perished. The premises in question were all inspected last year by an officer of the Board who found that only the concrete under the verandahs of Nos. 11 and 15 was unsound and their clients remedied the defect. The letter concluded by reminding the Board that in order to comply with the requirements of the notices a large sum of money would have to be expended, and the landlords were also asked to take the risk of losing their tenants altogether.

Mr. HOOPER intimated—Who was the officer who inspected the floors last year? Let his report be annexed. The notices to re-concrete should be withdrawn.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—I am entirely opposed to notices being served by the Board ordering yards to be re-concreted, as such notices are ultra vires, and when enforced inflict much damage on landlord and tenant, the effects of which are far-reaching. When a yard has once been properly concreted, the landlord should only be liable to keep it in repair.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—I think the notices should be amended to say that only the broken surfaces need be made good. It is strange that when the premises were inspected last year only the concrete under the verandahs of 11 and 15 was condemned, whereas now, every floor is condemned.

The PRESIDENT.—I think the proper remedy is to serve new notices calling upon owners to make good one or two house basements. In the case of those basements attention should be called to the provision of the Ordinance requiring two inch cement.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—Before going any further in this matter we should know exactly what "making good" means. The matter came up before the last meeting of the Board, when I moved a resolution which I afterwards withdrew on the understanding that the matter would be taken up by the Commission. It will probably be a good many months before the Commission deals with this subject, and three notices are now before the Board. I therefore think it would be just as well if we passed a resolution defining the words "making good". It seems to me that the phrase leaves great scope for the inspectors to do what they like. A friend of mine had a concrete yard which was so hard that he was quite proud of it. But an inspector took advantage of his being away to go and cut three large holes two feet square in the concrete. When my friend saw it he almost cried. The yard will not be so good as it was before, and in the end my friend was served with a notice to say that the concrete was only three and a half inches thick, instead of four and a half, instead of four inches of lime. It was absolutely ridiculous to cut up the yard in the first place, and still more ridiculous to serve the notice. I move that "where concrete of back yards which has been duly passed by the Sanitary Board or Building Authority afterwards becomes broken or in need of repair, that the landlord shall always be called upon to re-render and not re-concrete".

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—I beg to second the motion. It is time the Board decided to take some definite action.

The PRESIDENT.—The motion overlooks the question provided for in the Ordinance when occasionally lime concrete perishes.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—If it perishes it is still covered by the motion. If lime is covered with two inch concrete it is perfectly good.

Mr. HOOPER.—I am sorry I cannot support my unofficial colleagues, because I think they are making the red stronger for their own backs than it is today. I am perfectly satisfied with the wording of the Ordinance provided it is properly carried out. It says that if there is any defect the party interested shall make good. That means, as far as I understand it, that if a floor other than a wooden floor is found to be defective the Board by its officers shall call upon the owners to make good, and the Board can do nothing more. If a surface of cement rendering is defective by being chipped or broken, an officer has no right whatever to go and make any holes in that floor to look for a greater disease than he has found.

"Making good" in such a case is making good all the cement rendering and not the lime concrete underneath, and I think if instructions were given to officers to limit themselves in issuing notices to the words of the Ordinance as a large landlord I should not grumble.

What we have had cause to grumble about is the exceeding of their duty by officers who have made inspections. They have not only gone and dug up floors, but in the forms which are served on owners, the wording of which is taken from the Ordinance, they have struck out the words "make good" and inserted the word "re-concrete". That is where the trouble is. If they find a floor of which the cement rendering is defective and that defect, which their technical training ought to tell them is a subsidence of the ground, then they are entitled to look at the state of the concrete. I would ask Mr. Humphreys to withdraw his resolution because I think if instructions are given by this Board to the inspectors there will be no further trouble. We must appeal to the President, as head of the Department, to give those instructions, and if I have your word I shall be quite content.

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—I think Mr. Hooper's argument would be quite sound if applied to a colony of white men only. But we must remember that the great bulk of the people here are Chinese who know absolutely nothing about the Health Ordinance or the nature of the laws of sanitation. If an inspector goes to them and says—Your yard is in a bad state; re-concrete it!—it never occurs to them to go to the head of the Board. They are helpless in such a matter and either contrive to bribe the inspector or do the work. I think if my resolution is passed it will get over a great deal of that, but if the Board is against it I have nothing more to say. In any case, whether it is passed or not, I certainly agree with Mr. Hooper that instructions should be issued by the President that the notices are not to be altered.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—It seems to me that both Mr. Humphreys and Mr. Hooper have wandered away from the main point which is, what is the meaning of "make good"? I don't dispute for a moment that floors have been damaged by inspectors, but the Ordinance strictly lays down that if concrete is found defective it has got to be made good. Under certain conditions an inspector is perfectly justified in digging holes, and if he finds concrete perished it should be re-mended. I take it that is covered by the Ordinance, and it is the only way to make good defective concrete.

The PRESIDENT.—Instructions have been given by me already that the wording of these notices are not to be altered. They all come before me now, and I see they are issued in the words of the Ordinance. There is a power to open ground surfaces in the bye-laws, but that power is only given to inspectors on the signatures of the Secretary and M.O.H.

The motion on being put to the meeting was lost, and it was agreed to adopt the President's suggestion.

BRIEF DISCUSSION ABOUT C.S.O.'S.

With regard to the question relative to the discharge of waste water from the Aberdeen Paper Mills, the PRESIDENT said the Secretary had written asking that the nuisance be abated, and the owner replied that it was partly the fault of the Government. The matter was *sub judice*, and he thought it advisable that it should be discussed in private.

Mr. HOOPER.—We previously discussed that matter before the Board, and a notice was served on the mill owner. I believe on receipt of that notice a communication was sent to the Board asking them to review it. I would ask under section 37 why that notice was not laid before the Board.

The PRESIDENT.—I did not read it in that sense. The letter from Messrs. Leigh and Orange in answer to the notice stated that any steps taken to deal with the matter must be on the part of the Government; in other words, they repudiated all responsibility.

Mr. HOOPER.—Why was their reply to our notice calling upon them to abate the nuisance not laid before us? Those facts were not put before us when we decided to send a notice.

The PRESIDENT.—I don't think their letter is in any sense a review of the notice. It is a disclaimer of responsibility.

Mr. HOOPER.—And states their grounds. Don't you think it should have been laid before us at last meeting?

The PRESIDENT.—I don't think so. No.

Mr. HOOPER.—It is your duty as administrative head of the Sanitary Department to withhold nothing from the Board; all documents of that nature sent in reply to decisions this Board has arrived at should be laid before members. It is a matter of principle. It may occur at any time, and we don't know where we are if certain evidence is withheld from us. Had we received that information when we sent the first notice, I wouldn't have been a party to that notice.

The PRESIDENT.—In spite of the fact that a nuisance exists?

Mr. HOOPER.—In view of all the evidence.

The PRESIDENT.—It is laid down in the standing orders that the President and Secretary are here to deal with correspondence and lay matters before the Board when complete. A notice was served by order of the Board to abate a nuisance, and the person on whom it was served disclaims the responsibility. I take it that it is an ordinary function of the President or Secretary of the Sanitary Board, or of any corporation or society, to ascertain what truth there is in allegations, before laying a matter before his board, corporation or society. In this case there was no question raised as to any review of the notice until the letter was circulated. Then this question was put in another form. I think myself if the President and Secretary of the Board are not competent to make investigations in matters of this sort, you might just as well have no President and Secretary. As I explained to the Board before, I do not want to keep papers from members. They are welcome to know what I do all day long if they like to come and sit by my side. The Secretary forwarded the letter to the Government and asked them if they accepted any responsibility.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—I must agree with Mr. Hooper that we should have been more fully informed. We have got only one or two small extracts before us. The Board has not been fully informed up till now of the whole proceedings, and I would ask that all the papers be circulated to members, and a copy forwarded to the Commission.

The PRESIDENT.—You have had all the papers before you except the C.S.O. documents, which I have no authority to circulate.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—Can you give me your authority? When a matter has been dealt with by the Board I fail to see why it should be taken out of the hands of the Board and dealt with privately by the Secretary.

The PRESIDENT.—I said I had no power to circulate C.S.O. documents, as they contain the opinions of the Law Officer of the Crown.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—The opinions of the Law Officer of the Crown are constantly circulated to the Board.

The PRESIDENT.—By authority of the Government.

Mr. HOOPER.—With regard to your remark that you have no authority to circulate C.S.O.'s, I take it that if they concern business which has been before the Board they should be circulated to members of the Board. Have you received any instructions from the Government that you are not to circulate C.S.O.'s?

The PRESIDENT.—I think you may take my statement for what it is worth. I have no authority to circulate C.S.O. documents to members of the Board.

Mr. HOOPER.—Well, I will press my question again, sir. Have you received any authority from the Government not to do so?

The PRESIDENT.—I decline to answer the question.

Mr. HOOPER.—I am very sorry you do that because in a conversation I have had with the head of the Government in this Colony, I believe either your memory must fail you or there is something wrong somewhere, and the only way to get at it is by a resolution. I therefore beg to move "that the Governor be asked whether he has given any directions to the administrative head of the Sanitary Department, or the President of

the Sanitary Board, to withhold from members of the Sanitary Board any C.S.O.'s dealing with matters which have been considered by the Board."

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—I have great pleasure in seconding Mr. Hooper's resolution. The motion was carried *unanimously*.

OVERCROWDING.

Inspector Coyle forwarded a report relative to overcrowding during the month of July, which showed that there had been 69 prosecutions as a result of which the magistrates had ordered 369 persons to vacate floors.

EXPERTS DIFFER.

Samples of water taken from a well in the yard of No. 22, Stanley Street were forwarded to the Government analyst and the bacteriologist for examination.

Mr. Frank Brown, analyst, reported that he was of opinion, from the results of his examination, that the water was fit for potable purposes, while Dr. Hunter, bacteriologist, was of opinion that it was not.

Mr. HOOPER intimated—How can we reconcile the opinion of the Government analyst with that of the bacteriologist? Have samples of the town's water supply, which are always characterised as excellent, ever been submitted to the Government bacteriologist?

Mr. HUMPHREYS.—Quite simple. Bacteriology is one thing; analysis is another. The addition of a few thousand cultivated cholera or typhoid bacilli to a tumblerful of pure Tatum water could not be detected either by the appearance of the water or on analysis of it.

The analyst declares a water potable that is virtually free from organic matter. The presence of organic matter is not always harmful, though it may easily become so and afford a favourable environment for harmful bacilli.

Mr. LAU CHU-PAK.—Is this water used for drinking purposes by the people? If not, the well should not be closed as they are still suffering from want of water for cleansing purposes. Some of them do not get enough even for culinary purposes.

The REGISTRAR (GENERAL).—What is the history of this well? Is it a new one or is it an old one?

The PRESIDENT.—Both examinations are necessary to enable a medical officer to form a correct estimate of the value of the water for potable purposes.

Hon. Mr. HEWETT.—If an analysis of water does not discover poisonous germs, the Government analyst should not be asked to report when the result may be that he declares water as fit for potable purposes which a bacteriological test proves to be unfit for drinking. In future all such tests should be made by the bacteriologist.

The PRESIDENT.—The M.O.H. reports that the water is used for potable purposes, and recommends that the well be closed.

Members agreed that the well be filled in.

MORTALITY STATISTICS.

For the week ended July 21st, the Colony's death toll, based on a rate of 1.00 per annum, was 21, and for the week ended 28th ultimo 22, as against 21.1 for the corresponding week of last year.

NEW KIPLING POEM.

The danger of the Boers regarding their supremacy over the British under the Constitution has caused Mr. Rudyard Kipling to write the following poem, which appeared in the *Standard* of July 27th.

The shame of Amajuba Hill
Lies heavy on our line,
But here is shame complete still
And England makes no sign.
Unchallenged, in the market place
Of Freedom's chosen land,
Our rulers pass our rule and race
At the stranger's hand.

At a great price you loosed the yoke
"Nath could our brethren lay
(Your dead that perished ere I was broke
Am scarcely dead to-day).
Think you you freed them at that price?
Who, or your toil is vain.
Our rulers jagglingly devise
"Tisself them back again—

Back to the ancient bitterness
Ye ended once for all—
Back to oppression one may guess
Who have not born its thrall.
Back to the slough of their despond,
Helots anew, held fast
By England's seal upon the bond
As Helots to the last.

What is their sin that they are made
Rebellious lawless prey?
This is their sin that at old betrayed
They did not act obey:
That to their hurt they kept their vows,
That for their faith they died.
God, help them, Children of Our House,
Whom England hath denied!

But we—what God shall turn our doom—
What blessing dare we claim,
Who slay a nation in the womb
To crown a traitor's game?
Who come before amazed mankind,
Forasmuch the forms of law to bind
Our blood to servitude.

Now, even now, before men learn
How near we bring our trust,
Now, even now, ere we return
Dominion to the dust;
Now—ere the Gates of Mercy close
For ever 'gainst the foe—
That sells its sons to serve its foe—
Will England make no sign?

WAR STORES SCANDAL.

"DEPLORABLE LACK OF COHESION."
The *Strait Times* of August 11th had the following telegram:—In the War Stores Report it is estimated that the total preventable loss after peacetime had been deducted, was between £750,000 and £1,250,000. The deplorable lack of cohesion and intercommunication between the different departments of the War Office, as was evidenced by the inexplicable abandonment of Lord Kitchener's arrangements, is so condemned. Regret is expressed that Lord Kitchener was not invited, on his return to England, to discuss the disposal of surplus stores with the responsible authorities. Lord Kitchener, the report points out, recommended a system of local contracts as an experiment, but General Lytton and his officers committed the initial error of regarding the system as stamped with Lord Kitchener's authority and therefore as one to be carried out, regardless of cost.

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THE LATE LADY CURZON

With the death of Lady Curzon there passes away one of the most beautiful and brilliant of America's daughters.

When Mary Victoria Leiter, of Chicago, the beautiful daughter of Mr. Levi Zeigler Leiter, the millionaire grain dealer and financier, was married on April 22nd, 1895, to the Hon. George Nathaniel Curzon at St. John's, Episcopal Church, Washington, it was recalled that in the same church, exactly six years before to a day, Miss Mary Endicott, another American beauty, had been married to Mr. Joseph Chamberlain. The opinion was hazarded that Miss Leiter might also take a place of some importance in the English political world, but it is safe to say that no one could have foreseen the brilliant career which lay before her.

Four years later, when Lord Curzon was appointed Viceroy of India, and the daughter of the American financier became the representative in the East of the Queen of England, America indulged in much self-congratulation. No other American girl had ever held so great a position, and patriotic Yankees remarked with an enormous flourish, "I know that young Curzon will do something when Mary Leiter married him." However much this prophecy was justified, it is undeniable that in his brilliant career Lord Curzon owed much to the assistance and sympathy of his wife. In 1899 she was decorated with the Imperial Order of the Crown of India.

Although a true Chicago girl, Mary Leiter had many points of difference from the usual American heiress. She never attempted to be a leader of society, and had no particular ambition for an English coronet. She had none of the aggressive self-confidence usually attributed to the American girl, but attracted attention more by her reserve, her thoughtful, studious manner, and her engaging sympathy. While her father was engaged in building up an enormous fortune in Chicago she was at Mrs. Burr's school in Washington, where the regime was as strict as at any of the highest-grade colleges for aristocratic English girls. The training she received there was well suited to one who was to become the wife of a prominent English statesman.

Like her husband, she had an innate desire to travel, and as soon as she left school she found under the care of a governess through most of her own country and Canada, where, with her naturally receptive mind, she embraced every opportunity of gathering experience and broadening her views. She soon left her girlhood behind her, and had attained the finish, the refinement, and the dignity of womanhood at an unusually early age. When the time came for her to make her first appearance in society her father leased the great houses in Washington, which had formerly belonged to Mr. James Blair.

She quickly threw herself into the whirl of entertainment, organizing social functions that were attended by the greatest in the land. By her beauty, her tact, the magnificence of her entertainments, and her rare qualities as a hostess, she became the leader of American society—one of those to whom the American people look to do homage.

Then came her London season. She was fortunate enough to be taken into the family of Mr. Thomas Baring, who was then the American Ambassador in London. Thus an avenue was opened for her into the most select circles of English society. She met Mr. Curzon when he was 35 years of age, and had represented Southport in the House of Commons for eight years. He was heir to Baron Searle and Knolston Hall. He had attained a considerable reputation as a traveller and an author, but to the outside world it was not clear that his future would be a particularly remarkable one.

Soon after her marriage she had an opportunity of advancing her husband's career. Mr. Curzon was made Under-Secretary of State, and shortly afterwards there came a dissolution and a general election. He had a stiff fight for his seat at Southport, and his wife, with the characteristic energy of the Chicago girl, threw herself heart and soul into the campaign. New as she was to English politics, she yet proved herself a powerful pleader, discussing with eloquence and force the questions of the day. Mr. Curzon held his seat, and a little later he was offered the position of Viceroy of India.

In her new and important role, Lady Curzon bore herself with conspicuous success. The position is always one of extreme difficulty, requiring much tact, dignity, and judgment. She became the head of the Anglo-Indian Society, worked hard to mitigate the evils of the Zennah system, and raised £30,000 for the instruction of native midwives, whose ignorance was responsible for alarming mortality among the infants of India. She entertained with her usual discretion, and proved herself an artist in her treatment of the native Princes, whom she inspired with feelings almost of veneration.

On those spectacular occasions so dear to the native heart Lady Curzon always shone. Her appearance at the Delhi Durbar in the famous gown of peacock feathers, will be spoken of in India for many years to come.

In appearance, Lady Curzon was tall and graceful, with a face of classic beauty, and of a strong intellectual cast. At the end of 1894 she had a serious illness, and lay for many weeks at Walmer Castle at the point of death.

Her ladyship leaves three daughters. Her youngest sister is married to the Earl of Suffolk.

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Hongkong, 20th July 1906. 116

"PUNCH" AND MR. HALDANE.

A BITTER GIB.

The following verses in *Punch*, by Mr. Owen Seaman, are of unusual bitterness, and will no doubt attract much attention. They are based upon Mr. Haldane's remark that the country "will not be dragged into conscription" which in other words means, says *Punch*, that it is "the inalienable right of the free-born British citizen to decline to lift a finger in his country's defence."

O City clerk, in whom the hopes are stored
Of England's manhood, let me talk with you,
To whose whose pen is mightier than the sword
(And far, far safer, too).

Soon you will trip to some salubrious Spa,
Or pluck delight from Southern shrimps and
Planing beneath a so-called Panama
Beside the so-called sea.

There you will blow the expense and softly lie
To some hotel abutting on the brins,
And have your food (in pension) served you by
A waiter from the Rhine.

Him you will treat with well-deserved contempt,
Poor Teuton, seared with vile conscription's
brand,
Not like yourself, a gentleman exempt
From duty to his land.

You are a free-born City clerk, and boast
That you can buy the necessary slaves—
Tomnies that undertake to mow the grass
And turn to walk the waves.

Besides, the leisure hour in which you slack
Are owed to Sport—the Briton's primal law.
You have to watch a game of ball, or back
A horse you never saw.

Splendid, non brave! you have a sporting nerve
Unknown to these dull churls of Teuton
breed;
Yet here's a man has learned at least to serve
His Fatherland at need.

He sings his "Weicht am Rhein," and if the
thing
Wants watching with a rifle, he'll be there
When you've invited Heaven to "save the
King."

You think you've done your share,
They've taught him how to march in fighting
kit
And drill a likely hole in human buttocks.
You have no discipline and couldn't hit
A haystack, not for outs.

His women-folk are safe in their appeal
To his protection when the bullets skiv.
While you're "fionny" "well, I really feel
Quite sorry for the girl.

For this poor "conscrip" whom the tyrants
grind,
Though he may miss your British freedom's
sops,
Yet knows the use of arms, where you would find
Your legs very one hope.

So doff your hat to him when next you meet,
And pray that when his practice task is done,
If you should cross him on a raiding beat,
He'll give you time to run.

INTIMATION.

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H. PINCKNEY, Manager.

Queen's Road, Central.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1905. [456]

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Hongkong, 23rd July, 1906. [1450]

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TAKEO TAKAMICHI, Manager.

Hongkong, 27th March, 1906. [613]

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For the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

H. E. R. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 30th May, 1906. [24]

THE BANK OF TAIWAN LIMITED

(INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL IMPERIAL CHARTER)

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CAPITAL PAID UP " 2,500,000

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D. TOHDOW, Manager.

Hongkong, 1st July, 1906. [999]

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T. P. COCHRANE, Manager.

Hongkong, 10th May, 1906. [114]

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AUTHORISED CAPITAL £1,500,000

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On Fixed Deposits:—

For 12 months 4 per cent.

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" 3 months 3 per cent.

E. ORMISTON, Manager.

Hongkong, 26th March, 1906. [26]

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID UP CAPITAL £10,000,000

RESERVE FUND " 1,125,000

STERLING RESERVE " 10,000,000

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For 6 months, 3 per cent. per annum.

For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

H. E. R. HUNTER, Acting Chief Manager.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1906. [23]

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HUGO SUTER, Manager.

Hongkong 1st May, 1906. [127]

THE MANUFACTURE OF PATENT FOODS.

On July 17th a member of the Hongkong Daily Press London staff had the pleasure of being one of a party of pressmen who journeyed to Ware, Hertfordshire, to inspect the manufacture of Allmanbury's Foods. The party left Liverpool Street Station by special train at 11.15 a.m. and on arrival at Ware at 12 o'clock at once proceeded to Messrs. Allen and Hanbury's works. The firm, which was started nearly two hundred years ago, commenced in a very small way, but has gradually increased until now their works are built on an estate of seventeen acres, besides a factory at Bethnal Green. The portion devoted to the preparation of the foods is situated on an island covering six acres in the centre of the river Lea. Thus the danger of contamination from drainage, foul air, etc., is altogether avoided. The buildings are designed on hygienic principles, and are admirably ventilated. The motive power is largely electricity, several of the dynamos being driven by the water of the river Lea. Thousands of gallons of milk are delivered every morning at the factory and each man's supply is daily tested by a trained chemist to ascertain whether it is of the requisite purity. Great care is taken throughout the whole process through which the milk then goes before the final product is reduced to a fine powder ready for packing. It is first passed through separators, and the cream is temporarily removed. The excess of casein is extracted and the deficiencies of fat and milk-sugar are made good by the addition of the quantity of milk-sugar and cream needed to make the composition correspond with human milk. The milk is now ready to undergo the process of reduction to a powder. This is done by evaporating in the vacuo. By removing the pressure of the air the milk boils furiously at little more than half the usual temperature. A perfectly pure dry powder is finally obtained, absolutely free from all contamination with germs, and when mixed with the proper amount of water, resembling as closely as possible natural human milk. The rooms are light and airy and many mechanical devices are adopted for the weighing and sealing of the tins in which the foods are supplied to the public. One of the most attractive machines is that which seals up the tins without the application of solder, thus avoiding every possibility of affecting the contents by excessive heat.

After the inspection the party were entertained at luncheon, Mr. Cornelius Hanbury being in the chair. The Red Hungarian Band played an excellent selection of music during the afternoon, and at 4.45 the party returned to town by special train, having spent an instructive and enjoyable day.

EAST INDIAN RAILWAY.

NO VACANCIES FOR BENGALIS.

The East Indian Railway has turned the tables on the strikers who are now learning that the undertaking is not only prepared to continue its work without their aid, but it is also determined to deal summarily with the ring-leaders. The Europeans and Eurasians who have been so loyally working overtime at any and every task they were put to, are unanimous in supporting this determination. Moreover, there is an indication of serious trouble in the unlikely event of the company adopting an attitude less firm. There is, of course, no threat, but there is a general feeling that if the Bengalis are re-appointed, the whole of the European and Eurasian staff will resign. Ever since the wretched movement commenced, the European and Eurasians have suffered from the annoyance of the Babus whose heads have been turned by the absurd notions instilled into them by irresponsible agitators, and now that of their own will they have vacated their appointments, the very strongest opposition will be raised against their reappointing them. In fact it is a case of "good riddance."

It is obvious, therefore, that what was at first a strike is now a lockout, and one that has no prospect of termination. During the last two days many applications have been received from Bengalis for work in the various departments on the line. It is possible that some of these are strikers from other railways who are making an attempt to get taken on in a place where they are not known. It may be that they are trying to obtain admission in order to have a chance of doing mischief of some kind. Or, of course, they may be some who have no sympathy with the Swadeshi movement, and are willing to seize the chance which the foolish strikers have left behind them. But whatever it may be, they have learnt that their services are not required, for in every case the application was refused. "No vacancies for Bengalis."

The company can well afford to be independent there can be no doubt. Every section of the line has twenty-five per cent. of reserve men. The *Englishman* reports several cases of fighting by combined bodies of strikers.

CHAFFING CHAMBERLAIN.

If a torrid, muggy day in Germany throws more light on a festive occasion, such as the public celebration of Mr. Chamberlain's birthday, than on one made in this country, we see no reason, says the "Westminster Gazette," why it should not be pre-ferred, but it is certainly amusing to find that the torches which illuminated the procession in Birmingham bore underneath an ornamental concealment the name of the German maker, clearly indicating that the light that shone that night in Birmingham "on fair women and brave men" was not a British product. The reason these "alien" torches were used seems to be that on a previous occasion the torches were home-made, and there was the "right kind of light." The *Taff* Reformers should really appoint a competent stage manager who would avoid the errors of Russian chairs and German envelopes and torches. Foreign manufacturers ought to be very grateful to the Taff Reform League for the excellent advertisements which that organization is so constantly giving them free of cost.

How to be beautiful—Keep your complexion, Mrs. Ellen's Cream. Lait Chantant and Special Skin Tonic and Poudre Chantant will enable you to do it. Her Specialties for the Skin are the study of a lifetime. A. S. Watson & Co., Ltd., Sole Agents.

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CEMENT MANUFACTURE IN JAPAN.

FUTURE OF THE TRADE.

The following is sure to interest those interested in a local industry—Japanese cement as an article for export has not yet reached the status of the principal staple articles, its export being only half-a-million tons or thereabouts a year, but the *Chingai Shogyo* thinks there is no doubt, however, that the trade is on the eve of expansion, as the demand for Japanese cement will increase with the development of Korea, Manchuria, Russian territory and other Eastern countries.

Nine years ago its export only amounted to ¥16,000 in value, but in 1903 it had increased to ¥200,000. The war has put a temporary check to the growth of the industry, but with the restoration of peace a revival has taken place. Not only is the demand for Japanese cement springing up in Korea and Manchuria but large orders received from San Francisco brought about since the earthquake and conflagration have given a great impetus to the cement industry in this country. All the cement companies are now busily engaged in manufacturing to meet requirements. The amount of cement exported during the last ten years is as follows:—

Quantity. Value.

1896 232,644 ¥23,372

1897 938,188 16,257

1898 2,108,686 36,955

1899 4,448,722 62,632

1900 15,098,419 194,489

1901 17,815,412 245,081

1902 22,840,683 308,349

1903 41,749,234 596,294

1904 39,085,471 543,497

1905 31,614,437 395,392

Up to the end of May this year the value of cement exported had reached over ¥421,000, while the figures for the corresponding period of the two preceding years were ¥108,000 and ¥217,000 respectively. That is to say, the quantity exported during the first five months of this year exceeded that for the whole of last year. The principal countries to which cement was exported during the whole of 1905 and the first four months of this year are as under:—

Quantity. Value.

1905 1906.

Korea 13,455,853 4,893,582

America 298,140 7,428,338

China 4,780,812 2,291,925

Manchuria 3,326 487,500

Dutch India 501 302,495

Philippines 4,133,257 3,080,000

Hongkong 988,449 80,000

Straits 80,000 54,000

Australia 28,728 28,728

Canada 7,755,771

Others 98,780 66,173

The remarkable increase in export to America that has taken place this year is doubtless owing to the outlook for cement at San Francisco, while as to the gradual increase of export to Manchuria, Korea, and Asiatic Russia there seems to be little doubt. Next it will be interesting to review the amount of capital invested by the various cement companies and their annual producing capacity.

Capital. Producing capacity.

Invested. Per day.

Onoda ¥959,000 200,000

Osaka 333,000 90,000

Kyushu 280,000 30,000

Mikawa 110,000 40,000

Hokkaido 500,000 90,000

Nippon 210,000 90,000

Saga 341,000 30,000

Chuo 421,000 120,000

Aichi 403,000 120,000

Miyu 163,000 30,000

Asano 800,000 200,000

Suzuki 110,000 40,000

Of these it is only the Aichi cement which made a dividend of over 10 per cent. for last year, while the majority had to content themselves with dividends of 5 per cent. or less. In short, all the Japanese cement companies have hitherto been suffering under a disadvantage, but now a new stage of development seems to have opened up for the trade.—*Chronicle*.

A PROFESSOR ON POETRY.

Poetry, declared Professor W. MacNiel Dixon, of Glasgow, in a lecture at the Royal Institution, could not be produced in cold blood or it would be received in cold blood. All history and ethnology bore witness to the fact that a state of ecstasy of nervous tension and emotional exaltation, always accompanied the birth of poetry. Shelley wrote "A man cannot say, 'I will compose a piece of poetry';" and Pindar, "When the god is not present it is best to be silent." This emotional stress came at times to most men, and though in most men they did not consequently issue as poetry, they seemed essential to its production. Taine's conclusion on to the position of the poet in a society, Professor Dixon said, "A poet at large in the community is worse than a lion in the streets. There is no predicting his purpose; he disregards convention, he overleaps custom, he defies respectability, he despises the law. Milton appears to have

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

ANTHURINE APCAR, British str., 1,790, N. D. A. Thomas, 21st Aug.—Calcutta and Straits
15th Aug., General.—David Sassoon & Co.
PEICHING, Chinese steamer, 21st Aug. from Canton.
GREENPARK, British str., 2,350, H. W. L. Holman, 21st Aug.—Calcutta and Iquique 24th June General.—Togo Kisen Kaisha.
OKAKA, British str., 2,372, W. Hayward, R.N.R., 21st Aug.—Bombay and Singapore 17th Aug. Maik & General.—P. & O. S. N. Co.
ONBAGO, British str., 1,787, D. Christie, 21st Aug.—Calcutta and Singapore 15th Aug. Chai. Jardine, Matheson & Co.
ORANANG, German str., 1,021, F. Schmetz, 21st Aug. Swatow 24th Aug. Lumber and Rice. Norddeutscher Lloyd.
PROBURN, Norw. str., 1,921, N. C. Kralle, 21st Aug.—Bangkok 13th Aug. and Swatow 24th Aug.—Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
SIGNAL, German str., 900, G. Schlaikier, 21st Aug. Saigon 17th Aug. Rice. J. & Co.
WAKASA MARU, Japanese str., 2,884, I. A. Wabe, 21st Aug.—Shanghai 17th Aug. General. Nippon Yusen Kaisha.
WILHELM, German str., 476, Ph. Oltmann, 20th Aug.—Yokohama 15th Aug. General. Melchers & Co.

CLEARANCES

AT THE HARBOR MASTER'S OFFICE
Aug. 21st
TANAGH, British str., for Cholon
TANAGH, British str., for Yokohama
Yokohama, British str., for Shanghai

DEPARTURES

Aug. 21st
HONKO, German str., for Saadkhan
ORINA, American str., for San Francisco
CHONGHONG, British str., for Tientsin
KINSEI SHIMA, French str., for Europe
HONGKONG, British str., for Shanghai
HONGKONG, British str., for Coast Ports
HONGKONG, French str., for Haiphong
JOHANN, German str., for Haiphong
KORICHOV, British str., for Canton
POLYMERIE, French str., for Shanghai
NABRE RICHARDS, British str., for Swatow
SHONHO MARU, Japanese str., for Shanghai
TAMING, British str., for Manila.

VESSELS PASSED ANKER

Aug. 5, German str. Oshchenn, Koch, May 15, Hamburg via Australia for Batavia.
Aug. 5, Dutch str. Kouda, Feninga, June 20, from Amsterdam for Batavia.
Aug. 7, Dutch str. Tantalus, Koudenburg, Aug. 7, from Batavia for Amsterdam.
Aug. 7, Norw. str. Viking, Patterson, from Odessa Bay for Singapore.
Aug. 7, British str. Eclips, Bryde, May 4, from New York for Hong Kong.
Aug. 8, British str. Ladonelli, from Cholon for Nalat.
Aug. 8, Dutch str. Gede, Koest, Aug. 8, from Batavia for Rotterdam.

VESSELS IN DOCK

Aug. 21st
ABERDEEN DOCKS—
Kowloon Dock—Alb. Germana Swag.
Aug. 21st
COMMUNAL DOCK—Kowloon

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS

FOR LONDON

THE Steamship
"BENVOULICH"
Captain McIntosh, will be despatched as above on or about the 24th inst.
For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 20th August, 1906. [1805]

CAMPSCHEFFER-RIEDER-UNION
ACTIEN-GESELLSCHAFT.
FOR NEW YORK
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"ALBENGA."
Captain Petersen, will be despatched for the above Port on or about SATURDAY, the 25th August, 1906.
For Freight, apply to
CARLOWITZ & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 13th July 1906. [1412]

ORIENTAL PACIFIC LINE
FOR MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND SAN FRANCISCO.

THE Steamship
"TONAWANDA"
will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 25th August.
For Freight and further particulars apply to
SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1542]

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.
SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.
Regular Steamship Service between Hongkong and CALLAO and IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS.

Steamers
Tons To Sail
KASATO MARU 6,000 1st Sept. Noon.
Taking Freight and Passengers to other Western Coast Ports of South America.
The above Steamers have splendid Accommodation and are fitted throughout with Electric Light. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried on each boat.
For further information, apply to
K. MATSUDA,
Manager.
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1906. [1616]

THE AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE.
FOR BOSTON AND NEW YORK.
(With Liberty to Call at the Malabar Coast).

THE Steamship
"FOXLEY."
Captain Bulchart, will be despatched for the above Ports on or about the 4th September.
For Freight, apply to
ARNHOLD, KARBBERG & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [1554]

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any Vessel, the Harbour has been divided into Four Sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "k," nearest Hongkong "h," midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "m," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "k.w." together with the number denoting the section.

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & REG.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's.	2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier.	3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard.	4. From Naval Yard to East Point.			
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	BENVOLICH	Brit. str.	—	McIntosh	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	About 24th inst.
LONDON, via USUAL PORTS OF CALL.	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. D. Andrews, R.N.R.	P. & O. S. N. Co.	About 25th inst. at Noon.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUNDA	Brit. str.	—	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 26th inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	RAIMORSHIRE	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 28th inst.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	DIOMED	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 11th Sept.
LONDON, AMSTERDAM & ANTWERP	CYCLOPS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th Sept.
MARSHALLS, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	ALCINOUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
MARSHALLS, HAVRE & LIVERPOOL	CALEDONIAN	Brit. str.	—	Gregory	MESSAGERIES MARITIMES	On 4th Sept. at 1 p.m.
BREMEN, via PORTS OF CALL.	P. E. FRIEDRICH	Ger. str.	—	E. Malchow	MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
ODESSA	KITAL	Rus. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 15th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	HELVETIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Nommeh	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 10th Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	LIBERIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Kier	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 22nd Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SENEMAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 2nd Oct.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	SEGOVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Schoenfeldt	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 16th Oct.
HAVRE, ROTTERDAM & LIVERPOOL	KINTUCK	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th Sept.
COPENHAGEN & BALTIC PORTS	SIBIRIAN	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 15th Sept.
TRIESTE, &c. via SINGAPORE, &c.	AUSTRIA	Aus. str.	—	Bilfinger	SANDER, WIELER & CO.	On 29th inst. at Noon.
NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SILESIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	Bable	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 8th Sept.
NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	v. Dohren	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 20th Sept.
NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	HARSBURG	Ger. str.	k.w.	Filler	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 30th Oct.
GENOA, MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL	PERLUS	Brit. str.	1 m.	Bulchart	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 24th Sept.
BOSTON & NEW YORK	FOLEY	Aus. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	JOHN HARRIS	Ger. str.	—	Peter	CARLOWITZ & CO.	About 25th inst.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ALBENGA	Brit. str.	—	—	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	About 8th Sept.
NEW YORK VIA PORTS & SUEZ CANAL	ATHOLL	Brit. str.	—	R. Glegg	STANDARD OIL CO.	About 17th Sept.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	EMPERESS OF INDIA	Brit. str.	2 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 30th inst. at 4 p.m.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI JAPAN, &c.	ATHENIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 12th Sept. at Noon.
VICTORIA (B.C.) & TACOMA VIA JAPAN	TRENTON	Am. str.	—	T. W. Garlick	DODWELL & CO., LTD.	To-day.
VICTORIA (B.C.) SEATTLE, &c. via JAPAN	BELEPHRON	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst.
PORTLAND, OREGON VIA SHANGHAI, &c.	ARAGONIA	Brit. str.	—	—	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S.S. CO.	On 1st Sept. at Noon.
CALLAO & IQUIQUE, via JAPAN PORTS	THIAN	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	BARREN	Brit. str.	—	Powell	GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.	On 1st Sept. at Noon.
AUSTRALIAN PORTS VIA MANILA	PRINZ WALDEMAR	Ger. str.	—	Woltmann	MELCHERS & CO.	On 18th Sept. at Noon.
NAKASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	DAPHNE	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	End of Aug.
MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA & SAN FRANCISCO	TONAWANDA	Brit. str.	—	—	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	About 27th inst.
TONGKU, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SIAM	Dan. str.	—	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 14th Oct.
JAPAN VIA SHANGHAI	TIENHAI	Dut. str.	—	—	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIN.	Quick despatch.
TIENHAI	KWICHOW	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
SHANGHAI	LYDIA	Brit. str.	—	W. Hayward, R.N.R.	SIEMSEN & CO.	To-morrow.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	OCEANA	Brit. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	FOOSHING	Brit. str.	—	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 28th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SENEMAMBIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	On 29th inst.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	PRINZ HEINRICH	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE	On 5th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SEVIA	Ger. str.	k.w.	—	MELCHERS & CO.	About 14th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, KOBE & VLADIVOSTOCK	NICHOLAR	Rus. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-morrow.
TAMSU	TIENHAI	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	On 20th inst. at 10 a.m.
TAMSU VIA SWATOW & AMOY	JOHNS MARU	Jap. str.	—	J. A. Meritt	OSAKA SHOSHEN KAISHA	To-day, at 10 a.m.
TAKAO VIA SWATOW, AMOY & ANPING	AKASHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	On 24th inst. at 4 p.m.
MANILA	LOONGHANG	Brit. str.	—	R. Rodger	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 1st Sept. at Noon.
MANILA	ZAFIRO	Brit. str.	—	R. Almond	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 8th Sept. at Noon.
MANILA	RUBI	Brit. str.	—	—	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst.
CEBU & ILOILO	SUNGLANG	Brit. str.	1 m.	—	JARDINE, MATHESON & CO.	To-morrow, at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA	LAISANG	Brit. str.	—	—	—	—

HONGKONG-MANILA.

Highest Class, newest, fastest and most luxurious Steamers between Hongkong and Manila. Saloon amidships. Electric Light Perfect Cuisine. SURGEON and STEWARDESS carried. All the most up-to-date arrangements for comfort of Passengers.

CHINA AND MANILA STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	FOR	SAILING DATE.
ZAFIRO	2540	R. Rodger	Manila	On 1st Sept. Noon.
RUBI	2540	R. Almond	Manila	On 8th Sept. Noon.

For Freight or Passage apply to

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL MANAGERS.

Hongkong, 19th August, 1906. [16]

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.

AMERICAN ASIATIC STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PORTS AND SUEZ CANAL.

(WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT THE MALABAR COAST.)
S.S. "JOHN HARRIE" ... About 25th August.
S.S. "SOUTH AMERICA" ... About 10th October.

For freight and further information apply to
SHEWAN TOMES & CO.,
GENERAL AGENTS
Hongkong, 9th August, 1906. [19]

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL

STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

FOR	STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS.
SHANGHAI, KOBE and YOKOHAMA	OCEANA	About 21st August	Freight and Passage.
LONDON &c. via USUAL PORTS	DELHI	Noon, 25th August	See Special Advertisement.
LONDON and ANTWERP	SUNDA	About 30th August	Freight and Passage.
via SINGAPORE, PENANG and COLOMBO, PORT SAID and MARSEILLES	G. M. Montford, R.N.R.		

For further Particulars, apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1906. [1]

PORTLAND & ASIATIC STEAMSHIP CO.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG, SHANGHAI AND INLAND SEA OF JAPAN, MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA FOR OREGON RAILROAD & NAVIGATION CO.

STEAMSHIP	TONS.	CAPTAIN	TO SAIL AT NOON
"ARAGONIA"	5,198	Ernst	September 5th, 1906.
"NICOMEDIA"	4,370	G. Meiner	September 16th, 1906.
"NUMANTIA"	4,370	Feldmann	October 9th, 1906.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Pacific Coast Ports and to Eastern, Canadian and United States Ports. For through rates of Freight and further information, communicate with or apply to

S. SILVERSTONE, AGENT.

Hongkong, 4th August, 1906. [113]

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE.

HOME LINE-OUTWARD.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SENEMAMBIA	28th Aug.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SUEVIA	31st Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	SEGOVIA	13th Sept.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	BRISGAVIA	28th Sept.

HOME LINE-HOMeward.

Taking Cargo at through rates to ANTWERP, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM, COPENHAGEN, LISBON, OPORTO, LONDON, LIVERPOOL, GLASGOW, TRIESTE, GENOA. Ports in the Levant, BLACK SEA and BALTIC PORTS, NORTH and SOUTH AMERICAN PORTS, Also via Aden or Port Said by the "ARABIC PERSIAN SERVICE" to Arabian and Persian Gulf Ports.

DESTINATION	STEAMERS	TO SAIL
*NAPLES, HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SILESIA	On 6th Sept.
via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	HELVETIA	On 10th Sept.
*NAPLES, HAVRE, ANTWERP & HAMBURG	SCANDIA	On 20th Sept.
via Singapore, Penang and Colombo	LIBERIA	On 22nd Sept.
HAVRE & HAMBURG	SENEMAMBIA	On 2nd Oct.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG	SEGOVIA	On 10th Oct.
*NAPLES, HAVRE & HAMBURG	HABSBURG	On 30th Oct.

Special attention of intending Passengers is drawn to the splendid accommodation of these steamers. Saloon and cabins amidships. Lighted throughout by electricity. Duly qualified doctor and stewardess on-board. Laundry on board.

COAST SERVICE.

STEAMERS	DESTINATION	TO SAIL	Freight & Passengers.
DAPHNE	NAGASAKI & VLADIVOSTOCK	End of Aug.	Freight & Passengers.
LYDIA	SHANGHAI	22nd Aug.	Freight & Passengers.
KOWLOON	SHANGHAI & CHINKING.		Freight & Passengers.

Taking Cargo at Through Rates to TSINGTAO and CHERNOULFO.

For Freight and Passage, apply to
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
HONGKONG OFFICE.
SIEMSEN & CO. [12]

NORTHERN PACIFIC LINE.

BOSTON S. S. CO. BOSTON TOWBOAT CO
CONNECTING AT TACOMA WITH
NORTHERN PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR VICTORIA, B.C. AND TACOMA VIA MOJI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

Steamer.	Tons.	Cap. ain.	Sailing Date.
TRENTON	9,606	T. W. Garlick	On 22nd August.
PLEIADES	3,753	F. G. Farrington	About 15th September.
LYRA	4,417	G. V. Williams	On 29th September.
SHAWMUT	9,606	E. V. Roberts	On 24th October.

† Cargo only.

CHEAP FARES, EXCELLENT ACCOMMODATION, ATTENDANCE AND CUISINE. ELECTRIC LIGHT, DOCTOR AND STEWARDESS.

The twin-screw s.s. "SHAWMUT" and "TRENTON" are fitted with very Superior accommodation for First and Second Class Passengers. The large size of these vessels ensures steadiness at sea. Electric fan in each room. Barber's shop and steam laundry. Cargo carried in cold storage.

PARCEL EXPRESS TO THE UNITED STATES & CANADA.

For further information apply to—

DODWELL & CO., LIMITED,
GENERAL AGENTS.

QUEEN'S BUILDINGS,
Hongkong, 4th August, 1906. [7]

VESSELS ON THE BERTH

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR STRAITS, CEYLON, AUSTRALIA, INDIA, ADEEN, EGYPT, MEDITERRANEAN PORTS, PLYMOUTH AND LONDON. THROUGH BILL OF LADING ISSUED FOR BATAVIA, PERSIAN GULF, CONTINENTAL AMERICAN AND SOUTH AFRICAN PORTS.

THE Steamship

"DELHI."
Captain J. D. Andrews, R.N.R., carrying His Majesty's Mail, will be despatched from this for Colombo on SATURDAY, the 25th August, at Noon, taking passengers and cargo for the above ports in connection with the Company's s.s. Victoria, 6,522 tons, from Colombo. Passengers' accommodation in which vessel is secured before departure from Hongkong. Silk and Valuables, all cargo for France, and Tea for London (under arrangement) will be transhipped at Colombo into the mail steamer proceeding direct to Marseilles and London; other cargo for London, &c. will be conveyed from Bombay by the R.M.S. Egypt, due in London on 7th October.

Cargo for Bombay and via Bombay will be conveyed from Colombo to Bombay per s.s. Managon.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 4 p.m. the day before sailing. The contents and value of all packages are required.

For further particulars, apply to
E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, 18th August, 1906. [1]



AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

STEAM FOR FIUME AND TRIESTE (DIRECT), Calling at SINGAPORE, PENANG, CALCUTTA, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, ADEEN, SUEZ and PORT SAID. (Taking Cargo at through rates to the Brazils, to SOUTH AFRICA, PERSIAN GULF, RED SEA, BLACK SEA, LEVANT, VENICE and ADRIATIC PORTS.)

THE Company's Steamship
"AUSTRIA."
Captain Bilfinger, will be despatched as above on TUESDAY, the 28th inst. at Noon. This steamer has capital accommodation for passengers, electric light and carries a doctor. For information as to Passage and Freight, apply to
SANDER, WIELER & CO.,
Agents.
Hongkong, 8th August, 1906. [1]

EASTERN AND AUSTRALIAN STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LIMITED.
FOR SYDNEY AND MELBOURNE. (Calling at MANILA, PORT DARWIN and QUEENSLAND PORTS, and taking through Cargo to ADELAIDE, NEW ZEALAND, TASMANIA, &c.)

THE Steamship
"EASTERN."
Captain Powell, will be despatched for the above Ports on SATURDAY, 1st September, at Noon.

This well-known Steamer is specially fitted for Passengers, and has a Refrigerating Chamber, which ensures the supply of Fresh Provisions, ice, &c., throughout the voyage. The Steamer is installed throughout with the Electric Light.

A Stewardess and a duly qualified Surgeon are carried.
N.B.—To assure the additional comfort of passengers the steamers of the Company have electric fans fitted in staterooms.

For Freight or Passage, apply to
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.,
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Hongkong, 3rd August, 1906. [1522]

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Proposed SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.
1906
"ATHOLL" ... About 1st Sept.
"ERIOLO" ... To follow.

For Freight and further information,

